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Alfred C. Hottes, Editor

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The Friendly Pelargoniums

By Max Matouska, Silas Osborne and Marianne Rober Hoffmann

The large group of Pelargoniums come to our gardens from South Africa. They are the rivals of Azaleas for ease of culture and profusion of bloom. Matouska remarks: "I'd say there are no plans which will so exemplify friendliness and that home feeling as do Pelargoniums which do not ask too much of us." The large flowered sorts with spots are called Showy Pelargoniums or Martha Washington geraniums.

SOIL

Pelargoniums grow in almost any garden soil but prefer a sandy loamy soil. Osborne emphasizes the need for perfect drainage, especially in cold weather. Cold feet quickly destroy the roots. Matouska remarks that the plants must get to the dry side before applying water. Hoffmann considers the proper mixture of soil for pot plants to be: Sand, leafmold, well-rotted manure, and garden loam, and for the Ivyleaf varieties use peatmoss instead of leafmold.

OPEN SOIL OR POTS

Though they are excellent in the open soil, there are few more useful pot plants. One would gradually increase the size of the pots until they may be grown even in large urns or tubs in which case they do indeed rival the largest Azalea plants.

TEMPERATURES

It is agreed that the temperatures must not sink below freezing. They are hot weather plants but seem to prefer a little shade.

PRUNING

Rather than give too radical a pruning at any one season of the year the plants can be kept in good form by constantly pinching out the tips of the branches except in late winter just before the plants start to bud. Matouska says that the plants should be reshaped in mid-Fall by heavier pruning, but never prune back an entire plant; otherwise the plants will be killed. When necessary to cut back beyond the top leaves remove only one or two of the large branches at any one time. Osborne tells us to remember that some Pelargoniums naturally tend to grow bushy and well rounded, whereas others have a tendency to be splindling in spite of our best care. Sue Jarrett, for example, is a compact, bushy variety especially appreciated in pots. Hoffmann says that plants may be cut back to within 8 to 10 inches of the ground but after pruning they should have no water for some time.

PROPAGATION

Matouska advises making cuttings from August to October. Use about three inches of the tips of the shoots unless they are too soft and juicy, for there should be some firm growth slightly brownish in color. It is a well-known fact that the Pelargoniums, particularly the Zonal Geraniums, are very juicy stemmed and will rot readily unless they are allowed to dry slightly, even to the point of wilting, before attempting to root them. In the same way, the more succulent are the shoots of the showy Pelargoniums, the more necessary is it that they be allowed to lose some of their moisture before inserting them in the rooting medium. Matouska says that it is amusing how easy it is to find roots on the rejected prunings which are cast aside. Osborne comments, "Cuttings are best rooted beginning in September. The mature cuttings root better in the open soil, whereas the soft-wooded ones are best placed in a coldframe or greenhouse, inserting them in coarse sand, whereupon they root in 6 to 8 weeks and may be set either directly into the open soil or placed in pots for a few weeks." Allowing the cuttings to ramain in the sand too long may mean that the stem will start to rot.

PESTS AND DISEASES

Hoffmann writes that spotty foliage is caused by overwatering, too much moisture, and too much fertilizer. Spraying with a good fungicide is the best control but all of the writers emphasize the necessity of handpicking the diseased foliage so as to eliminate the source of infection for healthy leaves.

Both mealy bugs and aphis, being sucking mouthpart insects, should be sprayed with one of the miscible oils such as Garden Volck. All of the Zonal Geraniums and occasionally the Showy Pelargoniums are attacked by a bud moth, which eats the lining out of the buds or at least ruins the petals of the flowers. For this, theoretically, we should be able to control them with a poisonous insecticide, such as rotenone or Cryolite, but practically it will be difficult to reach the tiny worms when they are on the inside of the flower buds and specialists religiously handpick such buds as they note

(Continued on page 6)

You Can Grow Cymbidium Orchids

By Hugh Evans

The novelist Alphonse Karr once said, "When I was young I lived romance and wrote romance, now I am a gardener, I write about gardening." I, for my part, have always regarded gardening as the most enduring of human pastimes, and I have known many men and women, who became gardeners when they were along in life, to derive a pleasure thereby which they had hitherto missed. I suppose that all gardeners desire certain attributes in plants, especially grace and beauty, fragrance, a long blooming period, long lasting quality in the flowers themselves, and comparative ease of cultivation.

Cymbidium Orchids fill all these requirements. So far only a few of them are fragrant, notably *C. Tracyanum,* C. Doris, both of which are relatively easy to obtain.

So far as grace and beauty are concerned, I do not think there is any plant which surpasses this family. A clump of Cymbidiums, no matter what the variety is, carrying anywhere from two or three to sometimes as many as fifteen or more flower spikes, is one of those sights which delights the eye and senses.

So far as blooming period is concerned, the very earliest, such as *Tracyanum,* Winter Cheer, and Doris, sometimes come into bloom in the month of November, followed in succession by the mid-season bloomers, and these in turn followed by the late blooming varieties, such as *C. Lowianum* and all its various hybrids. We have had *C. Lowianum* actually in flower on the 7th day of August.

The lasting quality of these flowers is indeed remarkable. The very earliest bloomers do not last as long as the others—some of the early blooming varieties holding their flower spikes for about six or seven weeks, whereas the mid-season and late varieties are sometimes perfect for as long as eleven or twelve weeks.

I planted my first Cymbidium plants in 1923, and I have yet to have a plant actually die on my hands, though I have sometimes had to take up a plant which had become waterlogged through imperfect drainage and cut off some of the rotted bulbs and roots and re-plant it. It would then quickly recover and come back to normal. There is indeed no mystery or secret about the successful culitivation of these Orchids. The first consideration is that of perfect drainage, shelter from the hot sun and harsh winds. They must have plenty of light and not be grown in a dark place. If there is any question at all about the drainage, the soil should be raised a foot or eighteen inches, underlaid with some gravel or decomposed granite, and then filled with a compost of about equal parts of good loam soil and leafmold. The mixture of some thoroughly rotted cow manure is also beneficial. The plants are set in the soil, care being taken to see that the large pseudobulbs are well above the ground, only the roots themselves being covered. Apply a mulch of leafmold to keep the soil from packing and to maintain it in a cool condition so that the roots will be happy underneath. If this mulch wears thin as it will in the course of time, it should be renewed once or twice a year. When the plants are well established, a top dressing of old steer manure or old cow manure will also improve the plants.

Cymbidiums are also very successfully grown in tubs or pots, preferably tubs, as wood does not convey heat in the same way as an earthenware pot does. The same compost should be used for plants in containers which will require, naturally, more feeding than if grown in the ground. In fact, a light application of weak liquid manure or steer or cow manure applied during the summer and autumn will make larger and better bloom spikes and flowers. Strong commercial fertilizers should not be used.

Many plants, such as Azaleas, Gardenias and Tuberous Begonias are sold by the thousands, which are really more difficult to manage than are Cymbidiums. People who are already growing them are always asking for more plants, and people who have not yet grown them should, by all means, start to do so, something they will never regret.

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The First Scientist

By Alfred C. Hottes

The time came when Adam and his beloved wife were forced to leave the Garden. Eve was bitterly disappointed. Milton reports how she expressed her thoughts:

"Must I leave thee, Paradise?
Oh, flowers which I bred up with tender hands,
From the first opening bud, and gave ye names!
Who shall rear ye to the sun, or rank
Your tribes?"

But, Milton, thou art a poet and I a gardener. I am indeed intrigued with this labor of love of Mother Eve. Why hast thou been so brief on this point, and so loquacious in telling of so many other ventures of our beloved parents? Why hast thou not told us how she crossed the flowers to get the great diversity of color and form? Why hast thou not told us how she staked her Sweet Peas and kept the black spot from her Roses, but most of all, thou hast said that she ranked the tribes and gave them names. Oh, Mother Eve, thou wert indeed a learned lady! Thou wert a close student of mythology for thou hast named so many plants from myths and fairy lore. Would that I could have sat at thy feet and heard your wondrous stories which thou couldst have told if Milton had not cut thee so short!

You have given plants a few appropriate and euphonious names, but honestly, Eve, some of your names are far-fetched—at least that is the way I feel, due to my dull understanding.

Can you not see her sitting beneath the shade of a tree pondering over the ranking of the tribes with a magnifying glass in her hand? What a job it was to put this only complete botanical garden in order without a good book, such as Bailey's "Hortus" to consult! Even today I have one plant in a hanging basket with drippy shoots like a Wandering-Jew, but it refuses to bloom, and without this telltale blossom I cannot rank its tribe.

I doubt whether Adam helped very much. I imagine that Adam was interested in the restfulness of the place and hardly went deep enough into botany to be of much use. What with the eating of delicious fruits and watching the curious animals he was sufficiently amused. Adam, I guess, was more of a philosopher and left the science to Eve.

Milton does not record just how far Eve had classified plants before she came to the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. This must have been a difficult tree to place in her botanical scheme and we are persuaded that Eve tried every means of identifying it. Its leaves were unique, its buds unusual, its bark resembled the serpent which was twined about it, and its fruits must have looked deliriously delicious. Under these circumstances what could Eve do? She bit into it, and today we blame her for that which she must have done in the interest of science.

We do not know much about Eve's classification because all of her records have been either lost or destroyed by the botanists who succeeded her, and for that reason men have been busy for centuries naming and renaming the plants. If Eve's classification had only been kept we would not have had the great amount of confusion. For example, the early botanists thought plants were related which resembled each other superficially. They assumed that all swamp plants were sisters, all thorny plants brothers. The way they classified plants would be as if we, in our ignorance, were to put all the Gertrudes in one family and all the redheaded people in another.

Then along came Linnaeus who originated what has been called the sexual system of naming plants. He used the stamens and pistils, the male and female organs of the flowers, as the means of classifying his plants.

Before his time many botanists had given long and ponderous names to common plants. These names were in Latin because this was the language of science, and being a dead language it did not change through the years. For instance, a traveling botanist, Dillenius, found a plant and called it *Polygonum erectum angustifolium, floribus candidis*. And another botanist, Mentzelius, finding the same plant in another spot, called it *Caryophyllum saxatilis, foliis, gramineis, umbellatis Corymbis*. Each of these men gave the plant a name which is very descriptive of its character, but a little too ponderous for a tiny rock garden species of Babybreath. Linnaeus called this simply *Gypsophila fastigiata.*

The first part of this name is known as the genus, and the second part as the species. Such common words as Sunflower, Lily, and Stonecrop when translated to the Latin give us the genus names, respectively, Helianthus, Lilium, and Sedum. But inasmuch as there are many kinds of Sunflowers, Lilies, and Stonecrops we always need a descriptive adjective to tell us just what kind we are growing. Therefore, we have dozens of annual Sunflowers, narrow-leafed Sunflowers, rough-leafed Sunflowers, and Madonna, Tiger, Regal, and hundreds of other Lilies. The same is also true of Stonecrops. These descriptive adjectives are also translated into the Latin. Sometimes the plant is named from the color of the flower, for example, golden (*aurea*); or it is named from the environment in which it grows wild, such as of-the-woods (*sylventris*); or the name may be derived from the country in which it was found (hence, *americana, chinensis,* or *asiatica*); or from a river.

Sometimes it was named for the botanist who discovered it, and it is indeed a pity that some of these botanists did not have beautiful, euphonious names. Such fellows as Richard Kolkwitz, professor of botany at Berlin, should never have had a plant such as the lovely Beautybush named for him, Kolkwitzia. And it is such a pity that a man like Jones instead of a man by the name of Tchihatchew should have discovered the Turfingdaisy in Asia Minor, and had some other botanist name it for him, *Chrysanthemum tchihatchewi.* However, not all handsome people can have pretty names unless they are movie stars, and then they are rechristened for publicity purposes. However, many of our plants have received pretty names (common names we call them) by those who love them. Plants of recent discovery and rare plants often have rather formidable sounding names and possess scientific or botanical names because they are not common plants and therefore cannot have common names. Give us another hundred years and maybe we will have euphonious names for all our flowers. 'Tis such a pity that the scientists were not allowed to name the bugs and let the poets name the flowers.

No, we haven't forgotten about Eve. I would venture to say that Eve was a "lumper." Today we have two classes of botanists—the "lumpers" and the "spiltters." The "lumpers" like to call any plant that looks anywhere like another one by the same name. Of course, each individual plant differs from the next, but if it does not differ in more than two or three minute characteristics, the "lumpers" call it one species.

The "splitters," on the other hand, are anxious to give every little difference a separate name. To study plants with a "splitter" one must have a laboratory containing a microscope, a voluminous botanical library, and a very discriminating eye. Gandoger actually describes 4,266 species of Roses from Europe and western Asia. Bentham and Hooker mention 30. Bailey says there are about 100 species.

You and Eve, Bailey and I, are "lumpers." Gandoger was a "splitter."

Might it not be well to know a little more about Linnaeus, the godfather of our plants? Carl von Linne as he was known as a boy, came from Smaland, Sweden. He was the son of a minister who, instead of always having his church services inside of a building, sometimes took the congregation to the woods and open valleys where he felt they would be more receptive of the great lessons which he wished to teach them. Carl's father had a strange feeling that it would be wise to have the boy receive as much experience in as many parts of Sweden as possible, and some writers have even whispered that this was due primarily to the fact that Carl was such an inveterate collector and such a noisy youngster that he interfered with his father's desire for a quiet, philosophic, and contemplative life. However, Carl did spend much time with various people whose patience he soon exhausted by bringing home all sorts of Nature objects—toads, snakes, plants, bird's nests, butterflies, beetles, bugs, and—oh, why go on at such lengths? We all did the same thing as boys, only Carl was a little more of the budding scientist than the rest of us. He only littered their homes but scared the daylights out of his benefactors.

Finally his father decided that it might be wise to send him to Dr. Rothman, a famed medical man. The Rev. Mr. Linne told how dull and perverse his son was but Dr. Rothman did not agree, concluding that oftentimes a bad clergyman makes a good physician. Linnaeus spent a year with Dr. Rothman who possessed a magnificent library, and Carl became his constant companion. At the end of the year the doctor sent him to the University of Lund where he was introduced to his friend Dr. Strobaeus, a physician to the king and a naturalist with a museum of minerals, birds, fishes, and plants. How glad Linnaeus was to straighten the whole thing up! While he was with Dr. Strobaeus, Linnaeus seemed to have said, "I shall never be a doctor, but I should like to index and catalog the world."

Dr. Rothman was rather disturbed by the fact that Linnaeus was not developing the way he had hoped so he took him away from the doctor and packed him off to the University of Upsala. Now Upsala had a botanic garden and Carl was most delighted to go there, for to him a botanic garden and the Garden of Eden were equally complete, delightful, and inspiring. When he gazed upon the Upsala Botanic Garden for the first time, however, he could only vow that if that was a botanic garden then he surely could make a better one.

At Upsala Dr. Olaf Rudbeck occupied the chair of botany. He required his students to work in the gardens which consumed more time than the actual classes, and this did not displease Linnaeus who began to collect plants from far and wide. He devised a classification based on the sexual parts of the flowers. But when he presented his classification to Dr. Rothman the doctor was shocked to think that anyone would bring in the matter of sex when speaking of such an innocent thing as a plant. He berated his student no end, but it was not long before the doctor gave one of his best lectures and called it "The Sexual Classification of Plants."

Of course such deception on the part of the old doctor was soon discovered, for after having expounded this one lecture the steps leading up to his conclusions were still being carefully polished by his young student, Linnaeus who eventually received credit for the discovery.

Soon Carl was no longer a boy but one of the most eminent scientists of his day. He traveled to Lapland to explore that country for plants, traveling 4,000 miles on foot, and on horseback. Later he produced a book on the plants of Lapland. On his return his lectures were so popular that he became the subject of much jealousy in the University. In fact he would gladly have fought a duel with another professor except that dueling had been forbidden in the universities of Sweden since 1682.

Returning from these studies a-field he affiliated himself with the little college of Fahlun. He made his home with Dr. Moraeus, but far more important was the fact that he soon fell in love with and married the doctor's daughter, Sarah. The doctor not only gave the marriage his blessing, but he also told Carl that he had best get a doctor's degree in Holland. Presenting a thesis on intermittant fever like a practiced orator Carl was awarded the degree and voted a *cum laudus*.

On his way back to Sweden he decided to stop in at Leyden, the literary center of the world. There he met Gronovius, the naturalist, who persuaded him to remain and lecture at the University. Here he showed Gronovius his book on the new system of botanical classification.

The months passed. The book was published and then he went on to Amsterdam where he classified an excellent collection of rare plants. Cordial invitations to England caused him to visit London and Oxford but, as Donald Culross Peattie relates, "he was but coldly received by Dillenius, botany professor at Oxford, who is said to have exclaimed, 'There goes the man who is ruining the science of botany' ". However, Linnaeus demonstrated to him that he could classify any new plant by his system whereas the doctor could never name it unless it were already described by Pliny or an earlier botanist. Dillenius was so impressed that he offered Carl half his own salary if he would come and share his professorship with him.

However, Carl went back to Leyden where he classified the rare plants at the University. He spent a year there and three more books were issued. By the end of his life Linnaeus was the author of 180 books.

In 1761 the king of Sweden gave him a patent of nobility and thereafter he was known as Carl von Linne, and in England he was called Sir Charles Linne. He established himself as the first botanist of his time.

[The main facts on the life of Linnaeus have been derived from the "Little Journeys" by Elbert Hubbard.]

10,000 Live Oaks

By Roland S. Hoyt

The human race has grown up with trees. Man needs trees. Over the ages he has sought their sure protection, and a certain companionship there beneath is an abstraction that becomes real only in retrospect . . . when they are gone. An "atomic age" will not dispense with this principle, this ministration to the better temperament of man. Rather, will it bring into a fuller relief an essential requirement, a return to an understanding and harmony with Nature in view of an increasing artificiality. This coexistence is curative as related to man, and sometimes as to the tree.

San Diego, city and county, lacks trees. This has been said many times and with reason. What do we do about it? Plant more Acacias that flash up for a short span? Do we want trees that prosper for the moment, rob our gardens, despoil the lawn and go out at just the time a prime specimen has been earned?

A population reaches maturity, as does a tree. Its collective thinking passes through stages involving economic problems of subsistence leading up to more leisure and, ultimately, some appreciation of the aesthetic. It too begins to live. Along with art museums and civic planning, the community may well consider the overall of its tree population, reviewing its particular interest in the kind of living it has and will have to offer. The early settlers here surely missed trees and the stranger coming in today is more than likely to express in some way or other his awareness of a condition that still obtains. We really haven't done very much about it.

Treeless regions generally have given scant support and are almost always backward, at least behind the norm in civilization. More often than not, cities have developed where trees have stood and frequently we have one or more species outstanding that have given a special character to a community or area, a legendary or inspirational core, so to speak, about which gardens have been built; where people have lived graciously. We have no such thing. Seattle has its particular Maple, the South its Spanish Oaks. New England had its spreading Elms while some of us remember Live Oaks when we think of beautiful Pasadena . . . and there's a thought for us. The Coast Live Oak might be adopted here as a main tree-motif. It is a handsome subject, a courteous tree, a true burgher of the soil, long-lived and living in dignity. It lives and allows to live, which means one may garden about it. Moreover, in age it develops a picturesque aspect, dramatic in mass yet settled in feeling and pliable in association for the domestic picture. There beneath may be grown many a lowly little plant of delight and subtle charm harboured by spreading, protecting arms.

Now in suggesting that large Oaks from small acorns grow and in saying that the most practical way to start and establish them in these shallow soils is as Nature does, with the acorn.

And why not some thought for those who are to come? In germinating, the young root taps or takes a horizontal course as required by hardpan, immediately searching the available ground for its future. It may extend as much as three feet in length while the top makes no more than three inches, knowing full well that in an arid country it must get to moisture quickly if it is to provide the wherewithal later for a sound, continuing top-growth. Can you guess what an iron-bound container does to that? Statistics are vague, cold and sometimes misteach, but any nurseryman knows what happens to the health-tone of the plant and its bearing on future growth. I not only suspect, I firmly believe, I know that an Oak tree grown from the seed where it is to stand will outstrip the one bullied and badgered by years in a tin can, despite the seeming running start. Theodore Payne, veteran plantsman of Los Angeles, reports Live Oaks in Glendale reaching an average of fourteen inches in diameter from acorns in fourteen years. What does that mean? Simply that we would have comparable trees here if something had been done about it then. Carry the thought through. If we do something about it now, the next fourteen years should see something pleasant happen to the face of San Diego, a lift in fact and an uplift for the people that would be profitable in most of the meanings that have been given the word. . . . and better taken before it becomes completely archaic.

This line of thought was started years ago when architect Richard

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Requa asked why there were not more Oaks in the city such as may be infrequently seen. The answer had to do with that overworked rule of a fifty cent tree in a five dollar hole. Who could afford an astronomical computation based on a three to five dollar anemic violation in a tin? Now I ask you, ask yourself, ask your neighbor. The Chamber of Commerce will know the worth to the city of an ascending, widening, protecting net of 10,000 Live Oaks. The visible physical aspect of the place would be transformed and the spiritual backdrop would be something few people would foresee, or could understand or evaluate subjectively.

How is it to come about, a tenuous, flimsy, impractical idea such as this? One way would involve education and the school system. What more natural than school children carrying acorns home to plant of an Arbor Day. What more logical than a short story, a few words based on the workings of Nature. . . . the why, to start them on their way with a sheet of where's, how's and whatnot's in order to get a few of these earthlings in right places. And what more desirable than little children watching a tree of their own growing, to glimpse early some of the following visions of adulthood. Done at the proper time of the year, germination would be high. If the primary aim is dissemination, this should do it. It is true, many would be lost. But even the "mean little kid" testing his aim on a telephone pole would be following Nature's pattern and purpose. The missile might very well find lodgement somewhere and grow. Many seedlings would find themselves in the wrong place and be pulled or cut out as weeds, but a very small part of a grain sack of nuts would mean many trees in proper spots. The program might be repeated after a few years or at planned intervals. Childless people might call at school buildings for the seed. The educative aspect might be played up to the benefit of the entire horticultural future of the community and the planting psychology furthered for a generation. This is only to suggest the mechanics. Thought and further study with Will Crawford would bring out much additional advice. The school superintendent has already expressed interest and shown an open mind.

Now if someone will only point out that there will be no space left for palms, Acacias, Elms, Pines, and Eucalyptus, the case will be complete. It may be expected too, that the old controversy come up. . . . did Oak trees forest Point Loma. And while the answer must be "no" so far as Live Oaks are concerned, it has little if any bearing on the subject. There are too many isolated trees roundabout to permit of argument. It does, however, point up a fact, how many will despoil whatever is given him in Nature. He's that kind of animal. Wherever he moves in he takes charge for good or ill. His intelligence may lie fallow for a long time, but when touched, it will come alive to a situation contrary to his interest and do a right about on his course. He can come back bigger and better, as now and here. Providence will help, but the initiative lies in you. . . . and I mean YOU. What are you going to do about it?

This is in answer to Alfred Hottes' request in "Apostles of Beauty" for suggestions in bringing back the horticultural attractiveness of the city. I leave it with him. . . . and with you. Think. . . .!

THE FRIENDLY PELARGONIUMS

(Continued from page 1)

are troubled with the moth. Osborne mentions that a botrytis rot, or gray mold, often attacks the blossoms in wet weather; spores drop to the foiage and spread the infection. In wet weather remove the dead blossoms by hand. When badly infected, spray with colloidal sulfur.

VARIETIES

Catalogs of specialists list numerous varieties of the Showy Pelargoniums and to mention a few of the specialists without mentioning others is perhaps unwise. Yet the information will be so helpful to our readers that we have picked at random a few of these specialists:

West Los Angeles Nursery, 646 South Saltair Avenue, Los Angeles 24, Cal.

Evans and Reeves Nurseries, 255 South Barrington Avenue, West Los Angeles 24.

Hallowell Seed Company, 256 Market Street, San Francisco 11.

Paul J. Howard's, 11700 National Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Germain's, 540 Sixteenth Street, San Diego 2.

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After each variety name will be found the name of the author who has recommended the variety as being especially desirable.

AZALEA. Rosy red, flushed salmon, almost identical with Marie Vogeler, but color is less salmon. Osborne.

BERMUDA. Light Fuschia-purple with dark purple blotches. Large flowers. Novelty of Rober.

DIENER'S GIANT. Pink surrounded by deep rose. Osborne.

EDITH NORTH. Salmon, shaded deeper on upper petals, blotched darker. Osborne.

ERNEST BRAUNTON. Camellia-red, with enormous dark blotches. Novelty of Rober.

GARDENER'S JOY. White with blotches of deep brown. Flowers in large clusters. Osborne, Matouska.

GROSSMAMA FISCHER (Grandma Fischer). Rich clear salmon, blotches dark, petals ruffled. Plants upright and vigorous. Flowers fade and burn in sun. Grow in half shade. Osborne, Matouska, Hoffmann.

JESSIE JARRETT. Dark violet rose, blotches maroon. Hoffmann.

LUCRETIA. Blush pink, dark crimson blotches. Hoffmann.

MABEL. Upper petals maroon, lower rose. Color of flower breathtaking. Plant inclined to be leggy. Requires special care in pinching. Not as free flowering as some, but the true Pansy type. Osborne.

MARIE ROBER. Magnificent magenta purple to black, rich unique color. Large ruffled flower. Osborne and Hoffmann.

MARIE VOGELER. Carmine-red, flushed salmon,darker blotches on upper petals. Osborne, Hoffmann.

MARY BARD. Pure white with crimson markings. Hoffmann, Matouska, Osborne.

MAY QUEEN. Orchid-pink, with rose-maroon markings. Matouska.

MRS. LOIS MacKAY. Variety originated in La Jolla. Tyrian pink, petals veined with bordeaux-red. Osborne says variety came true to seed when self-sown. Excellent pot plants, good growth, color splendid.

MRS. HUGH EVANS. Light Camelia-rose, with white center. All petals veined maroon. Novelty from Rober.

MRS. LAYAL. Upper petals velvety violet-purple. Lower, violet blush. Popular Pansy variety. Osborne.

MOONBEAM. Delicate lilac with white center, purple blotches on upper petals. Novelty of Rober.

NEUHEIT C. FAISS. Deep lavender with a purple blotch on each petal. Matouska admires the color.

ORCHID EDITH NORTH. Like Edith North but orchid color. Strong shapely plants. Osborne.

PEGGY CRADDOCK. Light silvery pink, marked crimson. Hoffmann.

ROYAL ROBE. Deep maroon-red, edged by spirea red. Large flowers. Novelty of Rober.

SANTA MONICA. Dainty clear pink. Long, narrow red markings. Osborne.

SPRINGTIME. Bright pink, white throat, white edge. Osborne, Matouska, Hoffmann.

SUE JARRETT. Salmon-pink, blotched velvety maroon. Splendid pot plant. Osborne, Matouska, and Hoffmann.

SUNSET MAGAZINE. Clear pink, edges shaded lighter. Upper petals red, blotched purple. Osborne.

THE BRIDE. Delicate rose-madder to white at throat, feathered blotches on upper petals. Novelty by Rober.

WOLFGANG GOETHE. Deep red with violet black blotch on each petal. Hoffmann.

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Spring Garden Topics

CHRYSANTHEMUM CUTTINGS

Of course, the small, mediocre Chrysanthemum may be grown in clumps for a period of years, yet to bring out the maximum beauty of the varities it is wise to propagate them each year from cuttings. Choose the top three to five inches of the strong stems, cut them off a little below a joint, dip the base in a root promoting substance and insert the cuttings in sand or a mixture of peatmoss and sand. As soon as they are well rooted they should be put into tiny pots for a few weeks after which they can be set into their permanent locations in the garden. By pinching out the tips of the branches at frequent intervals until about the Fourth of July, you will cause the plants to branch freely.

THIS AND THAT

Plant bulbs of Dahlias, Gladiolas, Yellow Callas, and in the frost free areas Tuberous Begonias.

If it isn't real spring yet in your neighborhood the wax paper plant protectors will be like little greenhouses for your Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, and your other tender subjects.

Remember how your Roses become ruined by black spots on the foliage unless you remember to dust with nine parts of dusting sulphur and one part of arsenate of lead. You use this as a protection and prevention, but if you have black spots on the foliage you must painstakingly remove by hand-picking and then dust without delay.

Do you want a real, excellent, fast-growing, pestfree, ever-reliable orange vine? A package of seed will assure you of enough vines for you and your friends. Order some *Thunbergia grandiflora* seed without further delay. In Southern California it blooms twelve months in the year.

Plant all bare-root fruit trees, Roses and other deciduous shrubs or trees without delay or you may lose a whole season's growth. Prune them or have your nurseryman do it before planting. Keep them thoroughly moist until roots have become established in their new location.

Prepare the soil now for planting of summer vegetables. Spade it up deeply, pulverize it thoroughly, work in a liberal amount of manure, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Level the ground and in about two weeks plant Beans, Corn, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, Cucumber and Melon.

This is the best month in which to make new lawns, using either grass seed or groundcover plants. Firm the soil well by rolling so that low mats will not develop later. A mixture of Kentucky Bluegrass and White Clover is the most popular for lawns in San Diego, but there are other good varieties and mixtures for special purposes.

Watch for aphids on Roses, vegetables and new growth of other plants at this time. When any appear spray with preparations containing nicotine, rotenone or pyrethrum. Infestations often occur rapidly, so repeated sprayings become necessary.

Dahlia tubers should be allowed to sprout before planting. If planted this early they often rot in the ground. April is the best month in which to set them out.

Prune Poinsettias now, cutting back the canes to the second or third joint of last season's growth. This is also a good time to prune Hibiscus and other subtropical evergreen shrubs and trees. They are beginning their spring growth and it is easy to see where to make the cuts.

Fertilize lawns, Roses, flowers, shrubs and trees now. Vegetables from your food garden will be more crisp, more rich in minerals if given complete plant food. Fast growth is necessary for quality, but do not overfeed Tomatoes or they will make too much vine growth. Soil well prepared at the start should be sufficiently rich for the whole season.

Perfume Industry

J. Barrou and his sister, Mrs. Jeannette Lundberg, now a resident of San Diego, were the speakers at the February meeting. They were members of an old, established firm of perfume makers of Southern France.

Mr. Barrou told us that at present 85 per cent of the perfume on the market is a synthetic product derived from coal tar but the finest perfumes are still being made from flowers. The climate of Southern California may be adapted to growing the same flowers as are grown on the Riviera yet there is something in the soil of France which brings out the fragrance of the flowers in a way not found in Southern California therefore commercial success here is quite doubtful.

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